

Column One
BY
David Courtney

THAT great British public servant (but for the silly accidents of time and geography), Marcus Tullius Cicero has said or written somewhere to the effect that good government must always find place for one or two bad governors. The bad ones should be given the opportunity to be demonstrated so that the good ones may, at the proper time, neutralize their wickedness without risk of the mob's being stirred to perverted revolt. In a way, our Twentieth Century democracy works like that.

It puts up with a Senator McCarthy, for example, until that remarkable gentleman, from being a crusading Tribune of the people has shifted to the public mind to the level of a confounded nuisance. For even a democratic people with universal education must go on endlessly learning and re-learning political good sense in exactly the same way as a small child must learn not to put its fingers in the fire. The trouble is, of course, that Democracy itself is apt to become the fuel that stokes the bright, burning fire toward which, when it catches sight of the glow, the chortling national electorate crawls. The way how the Germans came to burn their fingers at Hitler's flame.

THERE was never much chance that Senator McCarthy would burn as brightly as some of our vanished or vanishing European demagogues; or that the American people would crawl so injudiciously to the flame as did, for example, the Germans and the Italians. For whilst American Democracy never many odd people about the level of the crowd, it does so amid a whirl of flash-bulbs that soon makes it possible for the crowd to detect any clay feet there may be among the uplifted idols. Besides, the Administration has certainly given Senator McCarthy the opportunity to become quite demagogically as a legislator and as a politician. The best and the worst of television cameras will continue to exhibit the demagogically shrewd although often repellent gestures of Senator McCarthy. But the important thing is that the United States Senate has censured him without stirring the mob to any kind of "perverted revolt."

DEMOCRACY, in America, is the national conscience as well as the national system, as it is in Britain and in France. Where it is an uneasy system only, as must necessarily be the case in Egypt, the demagogue becomes an assassin and the Government dare not, on Cicero's advice, give him the opportunity to become, in the public mind, demonstrably bad—that is to say, it dare not give him the length of rope with which to hang himself. But, under the rope short and leave the hanging to the official hangman. So Dr. Hassan el Hodeibi has been formally indicted and formally sentenced to death by a court which can say with effect upon the pernicious doctrine he served and upon his politically uncouth followers.

THE long aim of Democracy, whether in America or Europe, or Egypt or such peculiar manifestations of the democratic spirit as Mr. Strijdom, Union of South Africa, or wherever it may exist either as the conscience or the hope of the people, must be to ensure that in a decently fed and housed and clothed) to bring about a state of mind in which demagogues have nothing to be demagogued about. Panathetic, whether the McCarthy or the Moslem Brotherhood or the Apartheid band should be out of date by now. The fact that it is anything but out of date shows not much the need of tolerance—although God knows that need is great—or of the new-fangled but better than the old "cold" coexistence; but the need of plain intelligence and a mature understanding among the voters and the men they vote for.

IT will come one day. Until then the McCarthy must be given their say and then be censured; the club for working mothers' children must be moved; budgets must make generous provision for armaments; and the rest of us look to our dorcas.

Jerusalem, December 8.

Iraq Bars Burmese Planes
Said Sold by Israel

BAHDA, Sunday (Reuters).—The Iraqi authorities today ordered the pilots of three planes which landed here yesterday to discontinue their flight to Burma and return to Cyprus.

They said that the planes, which were purchased by the Burmese Government, proved to have been reconditioned and sold by Israel.

Israel Envoy Received
By Finnish President

HELSINKI, Sunday (INA).—The Finnish President, Mr. J. Paasikivi, yesterday received the Israeli Minister, Dr. A. Nisim, who presented him with a gift from President Ben-Zvi—a Hebrew-English Jerusalem Bible—and expressed the deep sympathy of the Israeli people for the Finnish nation and its President.

'Police Competent To Deal With Sabbath Unrest'

The Government is of the opinion that the police are able to deal in the proper manner with the disturbances that have arisen recently in connection with the Children's Club near Meah Shearim, and with traffic in Jerusalem on the Sabbath, the Government spokesman said after an all-day Cabinet meeting held in Jerusalem yesterday.

At a press conference briefing last night, the Secretary to the Government, Mr. Ze'ev Shariel, said that more time had been devoted to this subject at the meeting than to any other, but that it was not contemplated to make any change in the present policy of enforcing the law as it stands.

Banned by Custom

The same applied to Sabbath traffic, he stated. There was no law against traffic, but custom banned public transport. He did not think that licenses would be issued next summer for lorries to carry passengers from Jerusalem to the suburbs on the Sabbath.

Special steps had been taken during the past three days to eliminate all interference with the disturbances by civilian bodies, and full and exclusive control would be exercised by the police at any trouble spot, he said.

As the entire problem was considered to have a political aspect, the Minister of Police, Mr. R. Shitreet, would consult with the Prime Minister.

21 Suspects Taken In Meah Shearim

Twenty-one residents of the Meah Shearim quarter in Jerusalem were arrested yesterday as suspects in the attack on a police car on Saturday morning. The arrests were made in connection with the investigation of the attack, which was held for questioning.

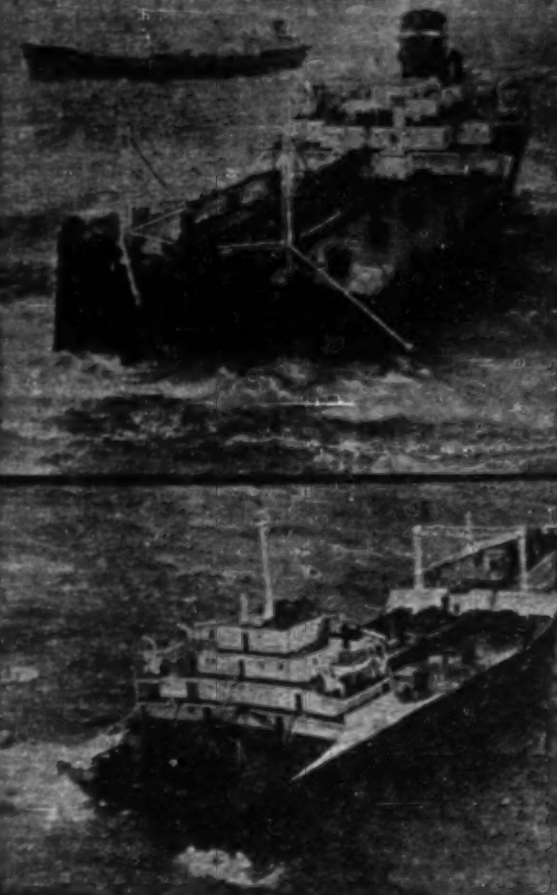
The arrests were made after a search by a police unit under the direction of the five constables who were injured by stones thrown by Orthodox demonstrators near the Haze Olam Yisrael on Saturday.

U.S. MID-EAST ENVOYS TO CONFER IN SYRIA

Mr. Stephen Dorsey, Deputy Director of the Near Eastern Division of the U.S. State Department, will return to Damascus shortly where he will preside over a conference of American diplomatic mission heads in the Middle East, according to NEARBS last night.

J'lem Council Calls For End To Disorder, Herut Quits Coalition

A resolution calling on "all sections of the populace" to stop disturbances over religious issues was adopted last night by the Jerusalem City Council. The council also appointed a three-man committee to seek ways and means of bringing "peace" to the capital. Deputy Mayor Rabbai Moshe (Moshe) (Hatach) voted against the resolution while Deputy Mayor Mr. Rubia (Herut) and Mr. R. Kishon (Mapai) abstained.



The two halves of the 30,185-ton Liberian tanker, World Concord, which swamped in two off the British coast during the heavy storm on November 27. The Greek captain and 41 crew members were rescued.

Express Photo.

Temperatures Fall To Below Normal

Jerusalem Post Staff
It rained throughout the country yesterday, down to south of Beersheva, and temperatures below normal for this time of the year. Continuation of the rain was predicted for today.

In Jerusalem, it rained all day, except for one or two brief spells when the sun broke through. Heavy rain fell intermittently throughout the day in Tel Aviv, and late last night there was no sign of improvement. In outlying parts of the city, minor flooding occurred and access to new housing sites became extremely difficult.

A 600-metre stretch of the Tel Aviv-Natanya road, about 10 kms. from Natanya, was entirely flooded under 10 cms. of water, heavy rain and faulty road drainage holding up scores of vehicles travelling in both directions.

Rainfall figures (in mm.) were: Hatzor (near Gedera), 58.5; Jerusalem, 24.4; Tel Aviv, 20.5; and Haifa, 10.5.

The Meteorological Service at Lydda Airport explained the heavy rain as being due to an inflow of cold air from Russia into the eastern Mediterranean, leading to the development of a low pressure area centred on Cyprus.

Flying conditions in the area are bad, owing to aircraft icing and severe turbulence.

STORM LEADS TO DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN

NATANYA, Sunday.—Two children, Rahamim Yitzhak, 5, and David Mahiel, 7, were electrocuted on Friday by a high tension anchor cable outside their home in Shvut Am near Kfar Yona.

A representative of the electric Company who conducted an investigation said that the children had been touched by a loose wire from a lighting circuit which had been disconnected by a high wind.

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The Committee consists of Deputy Mayor E. Eliazer (General Zionists); Rabbai Porush and Mr. Jordecia Fridmann (Hatach).

When the session opened, Mr. Rubia announced that his faction (which consists of Mr. A. Azriel and himself) was leaving the coalition and would henceforth vote in the "best interests" of the city.

Two motions for a vote of non-confidence were not voted upon. The first was against Mayor Y. Kariy, presented by Mr. A. Kishonoff (Mapai); and the second against Rabbai Porush, put by Mr. Fridmann.

After a boycott of more than three months, the Progressives returned to yesterday's session. Their leader, Dr. Walter Abelson, however, has tendered his resignation for "personal reasons" and has been replaced by Mr. Yitzhak Nisim, an advocate. A stormy debate preceded acceptance of the resolution on the disturbances. Mr. Reuben Shariel (Hatach) said that it was "a deliberate lie" that the Jerusalem Workers Council had circulated a letter to workers to form groups and resist "Sabbath demonstrations." He was supported by Mr. Fridmann, who stated that the Hatachists, which contained more religious members than all the religious parties put together, had never issued a call to its members to rally against the Sabbath demonstrators.

Cabinet Discusses Loan Grants To Doctors

Although the Government is not prepared to grant loans to physicians in its employ since the Civil Service has no pension funds, it has no objection to the granting of loans to the doctors by local authorities and of their employees' pension funds, the Cabinet decided at its weekly session in Jerusalem yesterday.

Such loans, similar to those granted to doctors in the employ of Kupat Holim, or loans from credit institutions would meet with no objection from the Government, and if it transpires that the doctors are justified in their contention that Kupat Holim pays the interest on loans granted to its physicians, then the Government would be prepared to do the same. The Civil Service Commission has been instructed to clarify this point.

The other demands of the government physicians for equalization of salaries and conditions with those enjoyed by doctors in Kupat Holim services were not raised at the meeting. It is understood that the Prime Minister will make a renewed appeal to the government physicians today to cease their passive resistance campaign.

Care of Inmate Bill

The Cabinet also approved the Care of the Inmate Bill which replaces a Turkish Law of 1923. In Mandatory times, a number of ordinances enforced in connection with the commitment of the inmate, their care and subsequent discharge, which will be covered by the present Bill. It further provides for the supervision of asylums and private nursing homes for nervous and mental diseases and requires the establishment of special regional committees for reviewing commitments and discharges and the appointing of regional medical officers for mental health.

The Auditors Bill also figured in the Cabinet's agenda, and discussion took place on who would be permitted to act as an auditor without passing the professional qualifications. A sub-committee, consisting of the Ministers of Labour, Justice and Commerce, was appointed to decide which types of craftsmen are to come within the scope of the Artisan's Bill, which was discussed by the Cabinet.

At the meeting, the Land Ordinance Amendment Bill, the purpose of which is to determine the powers of the Ministry of Land Settlement Office, was also discussed. The present Law provides no appeal against his decision in respect of the land, which is subject to the High Court. The ministerial sub-committee for legislation will decide these questions.

The Cabinet also approved the instructions of the Bank of Israel to commercial banks regarding the use of the bank's funds.

Jordan MAC Meets On Magal Incident Today

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission will hold an emergency session today to discuss the Friday night Jordan attack near Magal in the "Little Triangle." The reports of U.N. Observers on the incident have already been completed, the U.N. spokesman told the Jerusalem Post last night.

According to an Arab News Agency despatch from Amman, the Israeli side has submitted three complaints to the MAC over the week-end. One claimed that Israel had opened fire in the Jordan area on Friday, the second alleged that the Jordan side had fired from the Notre Dame Convent in Jerusalem on Saturday, and the third complained that Israel had penetrated 500 metres into Jordan territory in the Dead Sea area to demarcate armistice lines. No casualties were reported in any of these incidents.

Marauders Trained in Gaza

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The story of an infiltrator from Gaza, who was wounded and caught by an army patrol while on a sabotage expedition last September, was released for publication today. The infiltrator, Hussein Hassan Faraj el-Abid, 21, was questioned by a U.N. Observer on Friday, and was interviewed today by a reporter in a hospital where he is recovering from his leg wounds.

Israel has lodged a complaint with the UN Secretary-General in sending saboteurs into Israel.

Hussein el-Abid said that he was one of a gang of four who set out on September 20 for "tour" in Israel on the orders of the chief of the Egyptian Army Intelligence in Gaza. They spent 10 days in Israel, during which they attacked a tractor driver and exploded a charge under a house in a settlement, and stole clothing and two ducks. It was while trying the ducks in an abandoned orange grove near Wadi Rubin that the group was apprehended. Hussein was shot in the leg, while his three companions escaped.

Recruited by Intelligence

The dark-faced Hussein, a vegetable hawker and a native of Jula, fled to Gaza at the start of the War of Independence. He came in touch with the Egyptian Intelligence in Gaza when he served a two-week sentence following a brawl with a customer in an orchard near Jula.

It was there that he learned that inhabitants of Gaza were recruited by the Egyptians to cross into Israel on foot, carrying a range of agricultural tools and other goods. They were to be paid for their services.

They spent the rest of the night and the following day in the village of Mirza. With darkness, they moved again on the way stealing some laundry outside number of Jewish houses. Their next night stop was in an orchard near Wadi Rubin, where they stayed for two more nights. Once they encountered a Jew, robbed him of 11.12 and let him go—because they did not want to attract the attention of the police in the rather thickly populated area.

Hussein explained. On another night, Mubarak brought in stolen clothing and the following night two ducks. When they were roasting the ducks over a fire of dried branches the next morning, September 29, the men on look out on a tree gave an alarm. Hussein tried to escape with the others, but was shot in the leg by an Israeli patrol and was captured.

Cairo Sentences Draw Sudan, Arab Protests

The Cairo tribunal's sentences of the Brotherhood leaders touched off mass anti-Nasser demonstrations in Khartoum, capital of the Sudan, when the news became known there on Saturday, according to NEARBS yesterday.

The radio said that Khartoum students followed this up by more demonstrations yesterday, in the course of which many were arrested.

In Aleppo, Syria, demonstrations were also held in favour of the Brotherhood leaders. From Damascus it was reported that representatives of various political parties in the Syrian Parliament had asked the Government to intervene to obtain lighter sentences for the convicted Brethren. A proposal to send a delegation to Cairo for this purpose was referred by the Speaker to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sheikh Sibai, a prominent preacher of the Brotherhood in Syria, also called to Premier Abdel Nasser warning him against the consequences attendant on carrying out the sentences.

Israeli parliamentary deputies were reported to have cabled the Egyptian Premier to halt the death sentences on the Brethren. They said that the sentences "were unjust and against the Moslem faith and principles."

The military junta in Cairo announced early today the dissolution of the Moslem Brotherhood. The measure is only a formality, as the Brotherhood has been as good as dissolved since the attempt on the life of Premier Abdel Nasser on October 24.

The six Moslem Brotherhood members sentenced to death by the People's Tribunal yesterday will be hanged on Tuesday, well-informed sources revealed in Cairo today. (Reuters)

Prague Said Studying Release of Oren

The Czechoslovak Government is considering Israel's demand for the release of the imprisoned Israeli, Mr. Mordechai Oren, and will soon take a final decision on the subject, according to a dispatch from a Kof Yisrael correspondent now touring Eastern Europe and broadcast over the station last night.

The correspondent quotes an authoritative Czechoslovak source in Prague for the information.

The release of Mr. Oren, the dispatch continues, would open a new page in the relations between Israel and Czechoslovakia, in the view of observers in Prague.

This would manifest itself in negotiations on the reunion of families of Czechoslovak immigrants in Israel, in cultural relations, and in a trade pact.

Mr. Oren was arrested during a visit to Czechoslovakia in 1951, and was mentioned in the Prague trials in the following year.

The correspondent quotes the Czech Minister for Religious Affairs as saying that there are some 15,000 Jews in Czechoslovakia. The Minister said that the Government supported their religious requirements.

He also reported that, in the course of unofficial conversations in Prague, he gathered it was clear that unless Mr. Oren is released, the deadlock in the relations between Israel and Czechoslovakia will continue.

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SYRIANS FIRE ON ISRAELI PLOUGHMEN

A group of Syrians opened fire yesterday afternoon on Israeli tractor drivers ploughing near Beit Katsir, south of Lake Kinneret. The Syrians fired from a distance of about 100 metres and tried to approach the ploughmen. The ploughing was interrupted. There were no casualties.

Tracks of Saboteurs Lead to Jordan

BEERSHEVA, Sunday.—A tractor accompanied by a police photographer went out today to investigate last night's sabotage of the Negor water pipe line between Usa and Ahumim.

Tracks of two men in rubber-soled shoes were followed some 100 metres towards the Jordan border, but the investigation had to be interrupted because of bad weather. It is expected that the tracking will be resumed tomorrow.

KILAT CAMP ATTACKED

Armed infiltrators opened fire on guards at Kilat camp on Saturday night, wounding one Israeli soldier in the leg. The Army spokesman announced yesterday. Infiltrators also shot at a command car on its way to the camp. The fire was returned. There were no casualties.

Shuckburgh in Cyprus After Beirut Talks

NICOSIA, Sunday (Reuters).—Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, British Under-Secretary for Middle East Affairs, arrived here tonight from Beirut where he had presided over a three-day conference of British Middle East diplomats.

He will see Sir Robert Ametage, the Governor, General Sir Charles Knightley, Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Land Forces, and Air Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Air Forces.

Mr. Shuckburgh will fly to Turkey on Tuesday to continue his tour.

Socialists Take Long Lead In Berlin Election

BERLIN, Sunday (UP).—The Socialists stormed ahead into a powerful early lead in West Berlin city elections tonight while Communists and extreme Rightists trailed far behind all major parties.

The Socialists, strongest party in the outgoing West Berlin parliament, headed into an apparently unbeatable lead with 50 per cent of the counted votes.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats (CDU) ran a poor second with less than 30 per cent, and the moderate rightists Free Democrats were still poorer third with only 11.3 per cent.

Both the Communists and Nazi-infiltrated extreme rightists German Party (DP) were fighting hard to win a necessary five per cent minimum without which they could not get the torch to West Berlin politics.

The Socialists appeared certain to fall and it still was doubtful whether the rightists could make it.

Top Expectations

The Socialists had been expected to emerge again as the strongest party, but contrary to expectations, they appeared to be adding to their vote in the last election in 1956, when they took 44.4 per cent of the popular vote.

If the Socialists continue to hold their present lead, they probably will be in a position to form a city government on their own, without the aid of any other party.

An estimated 1,800,000 West Berliners voted in an unexpectedly massive turnout. Officials announced that 81.4 per cent of the 1,700,000 registered voters, who include a million men, cast their ballots. In 1956 there was a 90.4 per cent vote.

TITO TO VISIT CAIRO AFTER INDIA TOUR

BEIRUT, Sunday (Reuters).—President Tito has accepted an invitation from Egyptian Premier Abdel Nasser to meet him early next year, the official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported today.

The agency said that the President will probably visit Egypt on his return from India. The invitation was extended to President Tito as he passed through the Suez Canal en route to India, where he is due to arrive on December 18.

Meanwhile, the Burmese Finance Minister, Mr. U Tin, arrived today on a three-day visit to Beirute at the head of a mission for the purchase of industrial equipment. He was met at the airport by Dr. Stane Pavlic, head of the Foreign Trade Department.

SHAH, QUEEN OFF FOR TOUR OF U.S.

TEHRAN, Sunday (Reuters).—The Shah and Queen Soraya left here today aboard a chartered plane for a private two-month tour of the U.S. The Shah's medical advisers have urged him to take a rest and undergo a medical examination in New York. The royal couple will visit Britain on their way home.

10,000 Indonesians Want Break With Holland

DIJAKARTA, Sunday (Reuters).—Ten thousand persons here today called for a break in diplomatic relations with the Netherlands.

The resolution was adopted by a mass meeting for the liberation of Western New Guinea after speeches by nationalist politicians. The resolution was handed to Foreign Minister Sunarto.

West New Guinea is administered by the Netherlands. Indonesia's claim to it is being discussed at the U.N.

Democrats to Cooperate If Ike, GOP Can 'Coexist'—Stevenson

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday (UP).—Mr. Adlai Stevenson, leader of the Democratic Party, pledged the party's cooperation with the Republican Administration last night in a speech to 1,200 party leaders at a dinner celebrating gains in the November election.

The first step in the development of a sensible Asian policy, while there is still time, is to take Asia out of party politics, he said. "I believe we must recognize the limitations of American military power in any situation short of world war. It is folly, for example, to assume that we can somehow palmily bring about the collapse of world Communism through the good offices of our good friends Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee."

He urged Americans to "face the fact that security and freedom in much of the world, today, depends more on economic progress than military defense. The No. 1 problem in Asia now is not Communism but that millions of people want a better life and have discovered that poverty, hunger and pestilence are not the immutable destiny of man."

He also predicted that under Democratic control of the Congress, the prospect for a more liberal foreign trade policy is "bright."

every housewife uses KESSEM now and over

and clover

uses KESSEM now and over

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	59	72	85	98
Tel Aviv	60	73	86	99
Haifa	61	74	87	100
Beirut	62	75	88	101
Amman	63	76	89	102
Baghdad	64	77	90	103
London	65	78	91	104
Paris	66	79	92	105
Rome	67	80	93	106
Moscow	68	81	94	107
Stockholm	69	82	95	108
Oslo	70	83	96	109
Reykjavik	71	84	97	110
Helsinki	72	85	98	111
Tallinn	73	86	99	112
Riga	74	87	100	113
Vilnius	75	88	101	114
Kaunas	76	89	102	115
Lithuania	77	90	103	116
Latvia	78	91	104	117
Estonia	79	92	105	118
Finland	80	93	106	119
Sweden	81	94	107	120
Norway	82	95	108	121
Denmark	83	96	109	122
Poland	84	97	110	123
Czechoslovakia	85	98	111	124
Yugoslavia	86	99	112	125
Slovenia	87	100	113	126
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Romania	91	104	117	130
Hungary	92	105	118	131
Czech Republic	93	106	119	132
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Serbia	100	113	126	139
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Romania	113	126	139	152
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Romania	135	148	161	174
Hungary	136	149	162	175
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Romania	157	170	183	196
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Slovakia	193	206	219	232
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Czechoslovakia	195	208	221	234
Yugoslavia	196	209	222	235
Slovenia	197	210	223	236
Croatia	198	211	224	237
Serbia	199	212	225	238
Bulgaria	200	213	226	239
Romania	201	214	227	240
Hungary	202	215	228	241
Czech Republic	203	216	229	242
Slovakia	204	217	230	243
Poland	205	218	231	244
Czechoslovakia	206	219	232	245
Yugoslavia	207	220	233	246
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Croatia	209	222	235	248
Serbia	210	223	236	249
Bulgaria	211	224	237	250
Romania	212	225	238	251
Hungary	213	226	239	252
Czech Republic	214	227	240	253
Slovakia	215	228	241	254
Poland	216	229	242	255
Czechoslovakia	217	230	243	256
Yugoslavia	218	231	244	257
Slovenia	219	232	245	258
Croatia	220	233	246	259
Serbia	221	234	247	260
Bulgaria	222	235	248	261
Romania	223	236	249	262
Hungary	224	237	250	263
Czech Republic	225	238	251	264
Slovakia	226	239	252	265
Poland	227	240	253	266
Czechoslovakia	228	241	254	267
Yugoslavia	229	242	255	268
Slovenia	230	243	256	269
Croatia	231	244	257	270
Serbia	232	245	258	271
Bulgaria	233	246	259	272
Romania	234	247	260	273
Hungary	235	248	261	274
Czech Republic	236	249	262	275
Slovakia	237	250	263	276
Poland	238	251	264	277
Czechoslovakia	239	252	265	278
Yugoslavia	240	253	266	279
Slovenia	241	254	267	280
Croatia	242	255	268	281
Serbia	243	256	269	282
Bulgaria	244	257	270	283
Romania	245	258	271	284
Hungary	246	259	272	285
Czech Republic	247	260	273	286
Slovakia	248	261	274	287
Poland	249	262	275	288
Czechoslovakia	250	263	276	289
Yugoslavia	251	264	277	290
Slovenia	252	265	278	291
Croatia	253	266	279	292
Serbia	254	267	280	293
Bulgaria	255	268	281	294
Romania	256	269	282	295
Hungary	257	270	283	296
Czech Republic	258	271	284	297
Slovakia	259	272	285	298
Poland	260	273	286	299
Czechoslovakia	261	274	287	300
Yugoslavia	262	275	288	301
Slovenia	263	276	289	302
Croatia	264	277	290	303
Serbia	265	278	291	304
Bulgaria	266	279	292	305
Romania	267	280	293	306
Hungary	268	281	294	307
Czech Republic	269	282	295	308
Slovakia	270	283	296	309
Poland	271	284	297	310
Czechoslovakia	272	285	298	311
Yugoslavia	273	286	299	312
Slovenia	274	287	300	313
Croatia	275	288	301	314
Serbia	276	289	302	315
Bulgaria	277	290	303	316
Romania	278	291	304	317
Hungary	279	292	305	318
Czech Republic	280	293	306	319
Slovakia	281	294	307	320
Poland	282	295	308	321
Czechoslovakia	283	296	309	322
Yugoslavia	284	297	310	323
Slovenia	285	298	311	324
Croatia	286	299	312	325
Serbia	287	300	313	326
Bulgaria	288	301	314	327
Romania	289	302	315	328
Hungary	290	303	316	329
Czech Republic	291	304	317	330
Slovakia	292	305	318	331
Poland	293	306	319	332
Czechoslovakia	294	307	320	333
Yugoslavia	295	308	321	334
Slovenia	296	309	322	335
Croatia	297	310	323	336
Serbia	298	311	324	337
Bulgaria	299	312	325	338
Romania	300	313	326	339
Hungary	301	314	327	340
Czech Republic	302	315	328	341
Slovakia	303	316	329	342
Poland	304	317	330	343
Czechoslovakia	305	318	331	344
Yugoslavia	306	319	332	345
Slovenia	307	320	333	346
Croatia	308	321	334	347
Serbia	309	322	335	348
Bulgaria	310	323	336	349
Romania	311	324	337	350
Hungary	312	325	338	351
Czech Republic	313	326	339	352
Slovakia	314	327	340	353
Poland	315	328	341	354
Czechoslovakia	316	329	342	355
Yugoslavia	317	330	343	356
Slovenia	318	331	344	357
Croatia	319	332	345	358
Serbia	320	333	346	359
Bulgaria	321	334	347	360
Romania	322	335	348	361
Hungary	323	336	349	362
Czech Republic	324	337	350	363
Slovakia	325	338	351	364
Poland	326	339	352	365
Czechoslovakia	327	340	353	366
Yugoslavia	328</			

THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE death sentence passed on the leaders of the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt precipitates a new crisis in Egypt; that the Herodians in the Cairo junta is aware of the danger is borne out by the fact that they decided to commute the death sentence on Hassan el Hodeibi, the Supreme Guide. It is now war to the knife between the "Ikhwan" and the junta, and if the terrorist organization of the former is paralysed for the moment, a comeback will undoubtedly be staged very soon with the assistance of the numerous well-wishers outside Egypt, and of the opponents to the present regime inside the country. If the Cairo junta has shown some ability in copying from the totalitarian countries the technique of the extraction of confessions and the staging of trials in general, they are far from mastering other vital totalitarian techniques, such as the manipulation of public opinion and the creation of a few suitable myths.

The clash between the junta and the Brotherhood was inevitable. The "Ikhwan" is a wholly destructive force in Arab politics and no Egyptian government with a will of its own could allow itself to be at its mercy for any length of time. Yet it is idle to deny that the Brotherhood, of "ideology" (if this indeed is the right term to be used) has been ideally suited to Egypt at its present stage of development. It is a retrograde movement compounded of stannic social practices, reactionary education, crude chauvinism, and xenophobia. At a first glance there may be little to choose between these teachings and those of the junta: A form of Egyptian nationalism distinguished by a tendency to overestimate its own worth and denigrate all others, is common to both; as are the lack of the spirit of self-criticism and sense of responsibility, an ambivalent approval of the destiny of Egypt based on a feeling of inferiority and a general desire to attribute anything wrong or deficient to the evil doing of foreigners. However, the theory of the Brotherhood, belonging to the post and anti-liberal species of nationalism is far more modern than the Islamic fundamentalism of the "Brotherhood," and it may indeed prove too modern for Egypt to be successful. According to Toynbee's nomenclature the Moslem Brotherhood is made up of "zealots" (one of the most obvious cases on record of reactionary groups, who refuse to take cognizance of anything that happened after the Middle Ages and who wish to escape to the past.) Jamal Abdul Nasser and his colleagues are "Herodians" who wish to combat the West by imitating it.

However that may be, the ultimate victory of the Egyptian Herodians over the zealots must be considered doubtful, be it only for the fact that the junta has no political ideas or programme worth mentioning to oppose to the time honoured Brotherhood slogans. At the present time they are trying to destroy the Ikhwan while adopting their policy in foreign affairs, and to a large degree on the home front as well. But this stratagem cannot succeed for very long: the myth of Jamal Abdul Nasser and his movement is some transparently synthetic creation and not apt to inspire any considerable part of the population.

So far, the junta has succeeded in preventing any hostile coup by keeping a close watch on the army. The combined opposition—the Wafd, the feudals, the Communists, the students, the remnants of the traditional parties—are waiting for their hour which will come with the first sign of weakness in the slightest political setback or compromise of the junta, or the first serious internal split among the junta itself. This day may come tomorrow, in a week, or several months from now, but it cannot be very far off.

Britain Sees South Africa As Less Dependable Ally

By WILLIAM CLARK

LONDON (CPNS)—THE election of Mr. Stridom as Prime Minister of South Africa presents Whitehall with one of its least unexpected and most difficult problems. For a long time it has been clear that the relatively mild policies of Dr. Malan in relation to the Commonwealth and the outside world would be replaced by a doctrinaire and fundamentally anti-British policy. It has never been clear what the British reaction should be.

Because of the very strong tradition of collective responsibility in the British Cabinet, it is not generally understood that what an extent there has been long struggle between the Commonwealth Relations Office (which deals with the Dominion Governments) and the Colonial Office over policy towards the South Africa. The C.R.O. has consistently demanded that concessions should be made to South Africa, beginning to say that the policy will no longer work even in the short run. It is worth noting that the order to please South Africa who wish to set up a Republic and move as far away as possible from the Commonwealth, Britain? The C.R.O. can only reply that becoming a Republic does not necessarily mean leaving the Commonwealth, but even in this group there is a growing realization that the Union of South Africa is ceasing to be a dependable ally.

These doubts about the price it is worth paying to hold the Union in the Commonwealth are reinforced by the present economic and military situation. The British need for gold today is no greater than the Union's need to sell it. Equally, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Balkan Pact have made the East Mediterranean sufficiently secure for it to seem unlikely that the Cape route (involving use of the Suez Canal) will be needed. In general, the era of peaceful coexistence is the Union's most powerful argument—that the anti-Communist nations must stick together.

The argument put forward has been that the Union of South Africa's membership of the Commonwealth is a vital British interest. For a Dominion to secede would be a severe political blow to the party in power in Britain, and would set a very bad precedent for the whole Commonwealth.

Specifically, it was argued, that the loss of the Union of South Africa would deprive Britain of a vital economic link since the Union has always made arrangements about the gold to be sent to the U.K. which are highly beneficial to the sterling area. At the same time, the strategists pointed out that the naval base at Simonstown was of the greatest value to the Royal Navy, particularly if the Eastern Mediterranean were threatened or blocked. Military opinion has always regarded the Union as a second ally in any war with Communist States, and the Union's offer of a division of the Middle East defence has been welcomed.

As a result of all these considerations, British policy at the United Nations, for instance, has always been favourable to the Union, even when this has involved clashes with India and Pakistan. This support for British policy—such as the absorption of Southwest Africa into the Union, and the legal mistreatment of Indians—which cannot be justified on grounds of equity or justice, but only of expediency, has caused considerable pain to the Colonial Office, which, of course, was the recipient of bitter complaints from the educated Africans under its control.

Not Worthwhile

Now, with the election of Mr. Stridom a new situation is created. Those who have opposed the appointment of South Africa to the Commonwealth, but who say that the policy will no longer work even in the short run. It is worth noting that the order to please South Africa who wish to set up a Republic and move as far away as possible from the Commonwealth, Britain? The C.R.O. can only reply that becoming a Republic does not necessarily mean leaving the Commonwealth, but even in this group there is a growing realization that the Union of South Africa is ceasing to be a dependable ally.

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Boost for Technion Research

NEW research facilities for a laboratory of organic chemistry have been established at the Haifa Technion. There will be research space for 13 research workers including four candidates for the Ph.D. degree in chemistry and three post-doctoral fellows. In addition to standard organic laboratory equipment, a Perkin-Elmer double beam infrared spectrophotometer is being installed. The chemistry library has been greatly expanded and will, as in the past, be open to all chemists in the Haifa area.

Several appointments have been made to staff the new laboratory. Dr. David Ginsburg, who has been at the Weizmann Institute since 1948, has been appointed as professor of chemistry. Dr. Amiel Halevy, who has been at the Hebrew University since 1953, has been appointed senior lecturer and Dr. Sandor Vromen will be lecturer in chemistry. Dr. Mea Kuperman, who has recently been promoted to the rank of lecturer in chemistry, is a graduate of the Technion and will be responsible, together with Dr. Vromen, for a course in the chemistry of heterocyclic substances which will be open to third year students.

Three postdoctoral fellows have been appointed for one year to conduct research in collaboration with Professor Ginsburg at the Technion. They are: Nils Clausen-Kaas of Copenhagen, Denmark, the research director of Sadiol and Holmhold of Copenhagen; Marvin Gorman of Detroit, U.S.A., and J. K. Roy of Calcutta, India.

Alternates Seminars

A semi-monthly seminar on organic chemistry will be held in the departmental library and will be open to all chemists in Haifa who wish to participate. A semi-monthly public colloquium of the Department of Chemistry will be addressed by guest speakers representing various fields of Chemistry. The colloquia and the internal seminars will take place in alternate weeks.

Price too High

The importing countries, which could certainly do with more rice, simply cannot afford to buy Burmese standard grade, for instance, at \$50 a ton. Japan, to restore the per capita calorie value which her population was getting from rice before World War II, would have to import five million tons annually. Instead of her present one million tons.

Much of the trouble is due to the chaotic state of the rice exporting organizations in both Burma and Thailand. Thailand, in fact, still has rice from the 1951-52 harvests lying rotting in

33, of my lecture at the School for Advanced Social Studies in Tel Aviv.

Endogamic marriages constitute 92 per cent of Yemenite marriages (and not 29 per cent as stated in the summary). The estimated pre-World War I average rate of five births per completed family and not per 1,000 inhabitants.

Yours etc, R. E. RACHU Dean, The Kaplan School, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, November 20.

CULTURAL INSTITUTE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Would it not be useful to bring together the various separate groups (such as immigrants, students, etc.) engaged in cultural activities—philosophy and the arts—in a non-party central unit that would transcend the limitations of their respective communal and political interests? Such an Israel Institute of Culture, representing a unified approach and essentially international in its basic principles, would be an effective step towards Middle Eastern cooperation.

Any group or individual prepared to join in this endeavour may write to me at 14 Alpiya Street.

Yours etc, A. I. MACMULL Jerusalem, November 18.

India's Institute of Culture, recognized by the Government, is concerned with bringing together those interested in widening their cultural horizons. In the building, also known as "cultural ambassadors" brought by the organization from other countries.—Ed.

PEN FRIENDS

Marthinus Penderis, 12 years old, 12 Dunbar Rd., Tiroel, South Africa, would like to correspond with a boy of his own age, particularly one interested in stamp collecting.

Jan Goetzee, 16 Calvin Crescent, Bloemfontein, South Africa, wants as a pen friend a boy or girl 12 years old who will write to him in English. He is interested in stamp and coin collecting and postcards.

Sonya Brochstein, 106 West Main St., Patchogue, New York, U.S.A., wants to correspond with a 14 year old girl in English.

Turid Falch, Kjerfjellgata, 15, Namsos, Norway, an 18 year old school girl, wants to correspond with a girl of her age still in school in Israel. She is interested in sports, music, drawing, good literature and stamps.

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS of the Association of Americans & Canadians in Israel are invited to attend the Social Gathering & Party on the occasion of the Annual Convention

Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv Monday, Dec. 6, 8.30 p.m.

WILL MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES OF M. LIBHABER, of Ukraine, G. LIPCYN of Tarnopol and M. GELLER of Ukraine—Sisters of Marks With, please communicate immediately with us.

J.R. Pullon, Walters & Co. 25 High Holborn, London W.C.1, Solicitors.

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Rice Surplus Now Danger to S.E. Asia

By RAWLE KNOX

RANGOON (CPNS)—EXPERTS of the Food and Agriculture Organization have ended discussions here with the Burmese Government on the chief rice-producing countries, Burma, Thailand, and India. China, will have an exportable surplus of three-and-a-half to four million tons after the coming harvest—and not more than two million tons of it will be bought by consumer countries.

"Rice production goes in cycles," said one delegate. "At the moment we're on top of the hump, and no one can do anything about it." Though one resolution pledged F.A.O. member countries to seek ways to "stabilize" rice production and consumption, everyone present knew that there are no such ways to be found. In all south-east Asian countries, the main rice harvest is gathered in September-December. At the time of sowing, no one can estimate whether the season will

be good or bad, and it is therefore impossible to decree quotas. Expansion and intensive cultivation schemes, started in the post-war years of 1946 and 1947, are now at last resulting in greatly increased production. At the same time, the main exporting countries, especially Burma and Siam, have budgeted for a revenue from rice sales based on prices almost as high as in the boom years of 1951 and 1952.

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Yesterday's Press Election Code Necessary

DAVAR (Histradrut) comes out in favour of an inter-party agreement to observe certain rules in the impending elections campaign. The paper notes the great trials ahead of the state and fears an unbridled campaign. This time the anti-racial and anti-democratic groups, which adhered to a certain code of behaviour at the time of the elections to the First Knesset, attempt at this early stage already to provoke clashes and to disturb the peace.

"Hatsot" (Progressive) which has voiced the same demand some time ago, criticizes the parliamentary style of some parties, citing a few individual Knesset members as examples. The paper feels that there is no choice but to denounce intolerant attitudes publicly, even though Mr. Sprink, mindful of the Knesset's reputation, had requested that they remain unpublished. In connection with the disturbance around the Maki motion concerning the Habibi case, "Zmanim" says that there is nothing very startling about Communist intolerance, but if the other Knesset members adopt it, an ugly climate will be created.

"Hatsot" (World) Mirzahi (Union) again comes out in defence of Mrs. Shearim and demands that the children's club should be removed from there (implying that it is located in Mrs. Shearim) and that the "private police" defending it be disbanded. "Al Hamishmar" (Mamam) and "Kol Ha'am" (Maki) report demonstrations and meetings sponsored by their two parties against the rearmament of West Germany and in favour of Moscow's collective security projects.

Commenting on the end of the students' strike at the Hebrew University, "Ha'aretz" (non-party) regrets that a small minority of the students (probably several dozens only) dictated its wish to the apathetic majority, only 721 out of 3,000 took part in the decisive vote. The paper welcomes the additional grants to needy students but sharply criticizes the stipulation that they be assisted even if their scholastic records are poor.

Student Majority 'Apathetic'

"Haboker" (General Zionist) complains about an educational trend against the rearmament of the Labour movement and expresses the fear that this, or may become, an ideological pressure group. "Ma'ariv" feels that the wage structure should be made an instrument for productivity.

"Herut" and "Yediot Aharnot" discuss the situation in Egypt, the latter expressing grave concern for the Jews who have been arrested on charges of "espionage" and calling on the Prime Minister to warn the Egyptians.

THE RICE BOWL

CHINA

BURMA

THAILAND

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